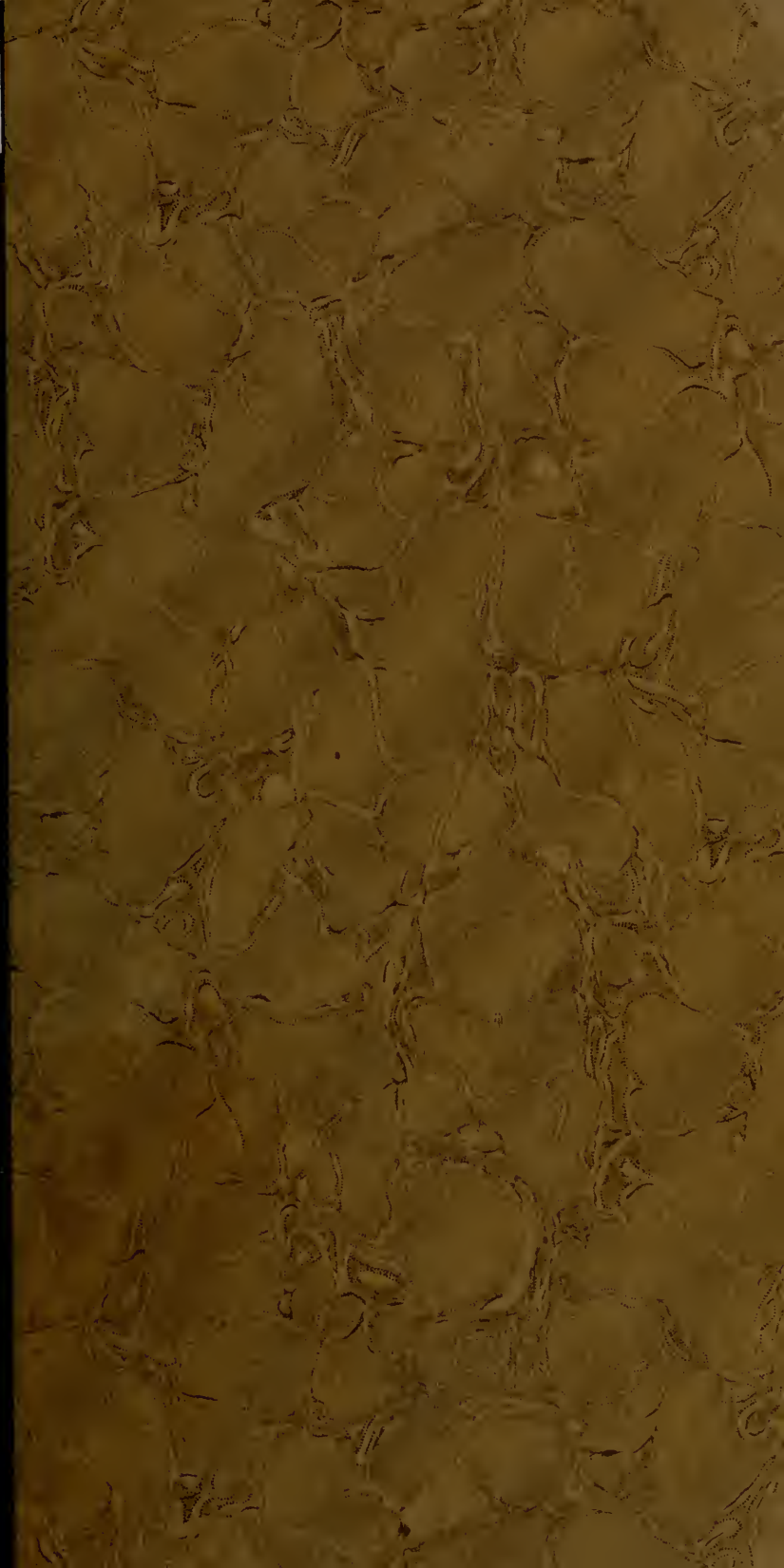


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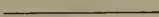
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## PREFACE.

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THIS somewhat curious compilation is not wholly an original work, but results from an interest created by the perusal of a pedigree found in the Genealogy of the \*Tuttle Family. It is a verification and correction of that to the period of American emigration, and is here presented in enlarged form. The pedigree is of interest not merely to the compiler, but to all those who can trace their connection to Obadiah and Mary Bruen, who were early settlers in this country (and their descendants are legion); for it is theirs as well as his.

The compiler is absolutely certain that no links are missing, and that each party in the line was the son or daughter of the one preceding; for he has carefully traced the succession by means of the exceedingly fine collection of English histories in the possession of the Watkinson Library of this city, though a comparison with the Tuttle record will reveal some differences between the two. The first sixteen generations, running in royal lines, can be easily verified by reference to works of history relating to the countries and times in which they lived; but for convenience the leading cyclopædias and biographical dictionaries, both English and French, have been primarily used.

Commencing with the seventeenth generation, the sources from which the compiler's information has been derived are given; but these numerically represent but a small part of the books consulted during this research.

J. E. M.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 10, 1887.

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\*The Tuttle Family, by George F. Tuttle, page 612.



# PEDIGREE.

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## I.

**Pepin the Old**, sometimes called Pepin of Landen, the founder of the family, is said to have been born about 560. He was of a Brabant family and took his designation from Landen (now in Liège, Belgium). Rebelling with other of the great lords of Austrasia, against the rule of Brunehaut, who was regent for the youthful king, he offered the crown to Clotaire II., king of Neustria, who in reward of his services created him Mayor of the Palace of Austrasia, an office which he continued to hold during the two following reigns. He died in 639.

## II.

**Begga** (daughter of Pepin the Old) married Ansegisus. He was the son of St. Arnolf, duke of Austrasia, and afterwards Bishop of Metz, and his mother was Saint Dode. The exact date of his birth is unknown, and he died before 673. He early attached himself to Pepin of Landen (or the Old), Mayor of the Palace under Clotaire II. and a number of his successors. Ansegisus was the owner of a large estate which later is found in the possession of the Duke of Brabant, resident of the chateau of Chevremont near Liège. Some historians assert that Ansegisus himself held the title of Duke of Brabant, which is erroneous, as the dukedom was not created until after his time. One day while engaged in the chase he discovered a newly-born infant abandoned by the wayside. He rescued the child, named him Goudoin, educated and cared for him; but was rewarded for his kindness by the blackest ingratitude. Goudoin managed to obtain and carry away the greater part of the goods of his adopted father, and sought the hand of his wife, Saint Begga; and in order the better to carry out the design, resorted to assassination, a method common in those barbarous days, and murdered Ansegisus while at the chase. Before the murder of her husband Saint Begga took refuge in

Hesbaie, and entirely withdrew herself from the world. In later years Pepin d'Héristal achieved vengeance for the death of his father. From his having fallen a victim to his charity and kindness of heart, Ansegisus has been given in religious writings the title of martyr.

### III.

**Pepin le Gros**, or Pepin d'Héristal, was born about the middle of the seventh century. In concert with his brother Martin, mayor of the palace, he led an insurrection against Dagobert II., who died in 679. These two chiefs then received the title of "Dukes of the Franks," and the kingly title was abolished. In an ineffectual attempt in 680 to subdue Neustria, then governed by the mayor Ebroin, Martin was killed, and Pepin remained the only duke of Austrasia. In 687, having routed the Germans, Pepin invaded Neustria; the contest culminated in the battle of Testry, when Roman France, as Northern Gaul was called, succumbed to Teutonic France, and Pepin became the acknowledged ruler of the Frankish empire.

Thierry III., Dagobert II., Clovis III., Childebert III., and Dagobert III. were permitted in turn to occupy the throne, but took no part in the government, being mere puppets, and known in history as the *rois faineants* or "do-nothing kings," kept under guard and brought forth only upon state occasions, while Pepin wielded unlimited authority, which was respected by both natives and foreigners. He died in 714.

### IV.

**Charles Martel** (the Hammer), Duke of Austrasia, and mayor of the palace of the Frankish kings, was born about 690 and died in 741. He was the son of Pepin le Gros and his mistress Alpaïda, and on account of his illegitimate birth seemed at first doomed to an inferior rank, as well by the dislike manifested by his father as by the hatred of Plectura, his father's lawful wife. He was charged with the murder of Grimoald, the second son of the latter (who had been assassinated at Liège), and thrown into a dungeon. After the death of Pepin, Plectura assumed the government in the name of her infant grand-

son, and had him declared mayor of the palace of the youthful king Dagobert III. The Franks revolted at this; the Austrasians liberated Charles and proclaimed him their duke, and under his leadership invaded Neustria and compelled their western brethren to acknowledge his authority. He thus became the sole lord of both kingdoms, and while never taking upon himself a title other than the two already named, was the actual ruler, though permitting the nominal reign of Dagobert III., Chilperic II., Clotaire IV., and Thierry IV., until 737, when the last-named died, and he appointed no successor. The powerful aristocracy of Austrasia submitted to his energetic government, as well as the prelates of Neustria and Burgundy, while the Frankish kingdom was enlarged by his valor. He waged successful wars against some of the German nations, but his brightest laurels were won at the battle of Tours, which was fought on the third of October, 752. This was one of the battles that decide the fate of the world, for it was this that settled the question whether Europe should be Christian or Mohammedan. Here, Charles at the head of his army withstood the repeated charge of the Moslem cavalry, until at sunset the Saracens retreated to their camp, and in the darkness of night fled. This victory, which took place one hundred years after the death of Mohammed, checked the power of his adherents and saved western Europe from their further incursions, and Charles was looked upon as the great defender of Christendom.

## V.

**Pepin the Short**, first king of the Carlovingian dynasty, was born about 715. He at first shared the government with his elder brother Carloman, and the two placed a phantom king, Childeric III., on the throne in 742; but Carloman retired to the monastery of Monte Cassino in 746, and Pepin became the ruler of the whole Frankish domain. He contented himself with the title of mayor of the palace till 752, when, with the consent of the lords, he placed Childeric in the monastery of Sithieu, near St. Omer, and was solemnly crowned and anointed by St. Boniface at Soissons. The same year he forced the Saxons to acknowledge

his supremacy, and levied a tribute upon them. Called to aid Pope Stephen III. against the persecutions of Astolphus, king of the Lombards, he besieged him in Pavia until he sued for peace and assented to terms dictated by Pepin: Scarcely had he turned his back on Italy when the treaty was broken and the city of Rome threatened, and he was compelled to return; he conquered the exarchate of Ravenna and gave it, with Pentapolis, to the pope, thus founding the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See.

In 760 he invaded Aquitania, which had asserted its independence, and a war of eight years followed before its conquest was complete. A few days after his return from his last expedition, Pepin died of dropsy, in September, 768.

#### VI.

**Charlemagne**—Charles the Great, King of the Franks and Emperor of the West—was born probably at Aix-la-Chapelle, April 2, 742, and ascended the throne in 768. He married the daughter of Desiderius, king of the Lombards; but she bore him no children, and he sent her back to her father and married Hildegarde, daughter of the Swabian duke Godfrey. Desiderius sought revenge for this slight by urging the pope to crown the sons of Carloman (brother of Charlemagne), and on his refusal laid waste the papal territory. Charlemagne crossed the Alps, and in 774 overthrew the kingdom of the Lombards: he added also to his domain by conquest a portion of Spain and Germany. So extensive a kingdom seemed to warrant a higher appellation than that of king; and having visited Italy for the purpose of aiding Pope Leo III. against his enemies, he was on Christmas day in the year 800 crowned by the grateful pontiff, and henceforth called himself Emperor of the West. To the end of his reign he was constantly engaged in wars, but found time to project national works, and deemed nothing beneath his attention that concerned the interests of his subjects or the empire. His views were liberal and enlightened to a degree exceedingly rare for the age, and he possessed an unusual amount of learning. He encouraged education and had a school in his own palace. He built a number of elegant palaces—that at Aix-la-Chapelle being noted for its beautiful

architecture — and many churches. He encouraged trade and commerce and the art of horticulture, causing vast numbers of fruit trees to be planted throughout the kingdom. He enforced a consistent system of law throughout the various countries within his domain in the place of the many local usages which had formerly prevailed, and his fame spread to all parts of the world. He died January 28, 814, and was buried at Aix-la-Chapelle.

## VII.

**Louis I., le Debonnaire**, King of the Franks and Emperor of the West, was born at Casseneuil, Aquitania, in 778. He succeeded to the throne of his father in 814, but his vacillating disposition was unequal to the maintenance of the integrity of the empire. In 817, yielding to the desire of his sons, he made them colleagues in the government, giving Italy to Lothaire, Aquitaine to Pepin, and Bavaria to Louis. After this division, a fourth son was born to him by his second wife, Judith of Bavaria, in 823, and an attempt to create for him a kingdom out of those already bestowed caused a revolt on the part of the three elder brothers. The people of Germany stood by the Emperor, however, and restored him to the throne; but in 832, in a second revolt, he was betrayed by his own army and delivered to Lothaire, who, without the consent of his brothers, subjected him to indignities, charging him with crimes which he was compelled to confess publicly, and finally degraded him. In 835 he was restored to the throne by Louis and Pepin, who were moved partly by pity for their father and partly by jealousy of Lothaire. He died at Ingelheim, near Metz, June 20, 840.

## VIII.

**Charles I., the Bald**, King of France and Emperor of the West, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 823. The death of his father, in 840, found Charles holding the larger portion of the western part of the empire, but with his claim disputed by his elder brother Lothaire, who had assumed the imperial dignity. In order to maintain his rights, Charles formed an aggressive alliance with his brother Louis, King of Bavaria,



and defeated Lothaire at the great battle of Fontenay, fought June 25, 841. This union brought Lothaire to terms, and the treaty of Verdun, in 843, secured to Charles the tenure of his kingdom, which was a portion of Gaul henceforth called France, and a part of Spain. His reign was greatly troubled by the Normans, who ravaged the country and captured Paris, Rouen, and other cities, and, being unable to expel them by force, he was twice obliged to purchase peace. Upon the death of his nephew, Louis II. of Italy, in 875, Charles invaded that country and seized upon the imperial crown. His reign was ended by his death, which occurred in October, 877. His wife was Ermentrude, daughter of the Count of Orleans.

## IX.

**Judith** (daughter of Charles the Bald) married Ethelwulf, king of the West Saxons of England, who died in 857. Upon returning to her father in France, shortly after this event, she was met at her landing-place by Baldwin I., Count of Flanders, who had been attracted by the fame of her great beauty. He prevailed upon her to accompany him to the castle of Haerlebeck, where they were privately married, as they had no expectation of gaining her father's consent to the union. Charles, incensed at the news, sent his son Louis the Stammerer to make war upon Baldwin, who defeated him near Arras. After the battle, Baldwin caused several of Charles's barons, whom he had taken prisoners, to be hanged as instigators of the war. The pope, Nicholas I., having excommunicated him at the request of Charles, Baldwin made a journey to Rome with his wife, and not only obtained absolution, but succeeded in engaging the good offices of the pope, who sent a legate to Charles, and effected a reconciliation. Baldwin and his wife repaired to the court of Charles, who received them kindly, and enlarged the limits of Flanders, erecting it into a county in 862. Baldwin I., who is distinguished in history as *Bras de Fer*, or *Iron Arm*, on account of his great strength, was a daring, unscrupulous man, and had succeeded his father, Andacer, in the government of Flanders, as feudatory of Emperor Louis. He died at Arras in 877.



## X.

**Baldwin II., the Bald**, Count of Flanders, married \*Elfrida, daughter of King Alfred of England. He is mainly remembered as a vigorous opponent of the Normans, and as the builder of the walls of Bruges and Ypres. It is said that he also laid the foundation of the political liberties of his country by appointing twelve of his principal vassals as a council of state. He made war against Eudes, Count of Paris, who had usurped the French crown and defeated him; he had also disputes with Charles the Simple after the latter had ascended the throne. On his death in 918 his possessions were divided between his two sons, Arnolf, (the elder,) and Adolphus; but the latter survived only a short time, and Arnolf succeeded to the whole of the inheritance.

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\* This line has been traced backward into the mythological ages. Mr. Daniel H. Haigh, the author of *The Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain*, carries it to Gaut, who, he thinks, may have flourished about the end of the first century; and Woden, the Scandinavian Jupiter, is given as fifth in descent from him. The first historical name in this pedigree is Cerdic, the only assured fact about whom is that he invaded England in 495. From him the line is accepted as probable by the best historians. Anterior to this the names are those of mythical Scandinavian heroes or deities, not likely ever to have existed in tangible human form. The line presented by Mr. Haigh is as follows:—

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Gaut, or the Great.    | 14. Ceawlin.          |
| 2. Godwulf.               | 15. Cuthwine.         |
| 3. Finn.                  | 16. Cutha.            |
| 4. Frithowulf.            | 17. Ceowald.          |
| 5. Fritholaf, or Frealaf. | 18. Cenred.           |
| 6. Woden.                 | 19. Ingild, d. 718.   |
| 7. Baeldaeg.              | 20. Eoppa.            |
| 8. Brand.                 | 21. Eafa.             |
| 9. Gewis.                 | 22. Eathmund.         |
| 10. Elesa.                | 23. Egbert.           |
| 11. CERDIC.               | 24. Ethelwulf.        |
| 12. Creoda.               | 25. Alfred the Great. |
| 13. Cyneric.              | 26. Elfrida.          |

## XI.

**Arnolf I., the Old**, Count of Flanders, succeeded his father in 918. He married Adela, daughter of Hugh, Count of Vermandois. Eager as his predecessors to extend his domains, he often despised all rules of equity in order to obtain his ends, and one of his conferences is made memorable by the treacherous murder of William Longsword, Duke of Normandy. After a long reign of forty-four years, full of trouble with the Normans on the one hand and with the Emperor Otho I. on the other, and bending under the weight of years, he placed the reins of government in the hands of his son, Baldwin III., who however survived but three years, when Arnolf again assumed control, and spent the few remaining years of his life in securing the succession of his grandson, Arnolf II. He died at Ghent, March 27, 964, over ninety years of age, and was buried in the monastery of St. Peter at Mount Blandin.

## XII.

**Baldwin III.**, Count of Flanders, came to the throne by the abdication of his father, Arnolf I. He was endowed with ability and prudence, and commenced his reign under the most favorable auspices. He fortified a number of the cities of his realm, and established regular markets and fairs at various places. He established the weavers and fullers of Ghent, encouraged commerce, and these sources of prosperity to his people owe their progress to him. Returning from an expedition to France, where he had displayed brilliant valor, he died at the Abbey of St. Bertin, the 17th day of January, 961, after a reign of about three years, leaving as his successor a son, scarcely more than a child, under the guardianship of his father, Arnolf the Old.

## XIII.

**Arnolf II., the Young**, Count of Flanders, lost his grandfather and guardian at an early age. Arnolf I. had since the death of his son, Baldwin III., been holding the reins of government for his grandson, and before his death had

appointed the Count of Cambria as his successor in the trust. This count had forced from Lothaire certain captured territory, and compelled him to submit to the young Arnolf, who then married Susanna, daughter of Berenger, King of Italy, and took the management of the government into his own hands. Though weak and indecisive, he knew how to make himself popular, and was beloved both by the people and the nobility. He died March 30, 989.

## XIV.

**Baldwin IV., Pulchra Barba** (Comely Beard), Count of Flanders, succeeded his father in 989, when he was still under age. He married first Eleanor, daughter of Richard, Duke of Normandy, and second Olgina, daughter of Frederick I., Count of Luxemburg. He fought successfully against King Robert of France and the Emperor Henry II., and obtained from the latter Valenciennes, as well as the island of Walcheren and other parts of Zealand, as an imperial fief. Thus the counts of Flanders became feudatories of the empire, as well as of France. He died May 10, 1036.

## XV.

**Baldwin V.**, of Lisle, Count of Flanders, married in 1026, Adela, daughter of Robert II., King of France, and granddaughter of Hugh Capet. At the instigation of his wife, prompted by the king of France, he attempted an insurrection against his father, but two years later peace was restored, and the old Count continued to reign until his death in 1036. Baldwin V. was an ambitious and enterprising man, and greatly extended his powers by wars and alliances. He gave his daughter in marriage to William of Normandy, and accompanied his son-in-law to the conquest of England, and for his services on that occasion a yearly pension of three hundred marks of silver, out of the English Treasury, was assigned him and his successors. He died Sept. 1, 1067, and was buried at Lisle.

## XVI.

**Matilda** (daughter of Baldwin V.) married, Nov. 2, 1053, William, Earl of Normandy, commonly known as William the Conqueror. He was the natural son of Robert, surnamed "le Diable," Duke of Normandy, and was born at Falaise in 1027, succeeding to the dukedom on the death of his father in 1035. Under pretension of a right to the crown of England, William invaded that country in 1066, gaining the victory at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14. and was crowned king Dec. 25. An irreconcilable antipathy between the Norman and the Saxon changed his at first conciliatory treatment of the captured people to a rule under which they were reduced to a state resembling slavery. Though stern and ruthless, he knew how to protect the nation, and under his reign the formerly frequent piratical incursions of the Northmen entirely ceased; he was impartial in his administration of justice, and to a thorough hatred of anarchy may be attributed many of his severities. In 1087 he invaded France and set fire to the captured city of Mantes; here his horse stumbling over some hot embers, threw him, inflicting injuries from which he died at Rouen, Sept. 9, 1087.

## XVII.

**Gundred** (daughter of William the Conqueror), married William, Earl of Warren, in Normandy. He came to England in the retinue of William the Conqueror, and having signaled himself in the battle of Hastings, was for this and other services made joint Justiciary of England with Richard de Benefacta. He had by grant from William the castle of Mortimer, forfeited by Roger de Mortimer. The earldom of Surrey was conferred upon him by William Rufus soon after his accession to the crown, he being the first to enjoy this dignity. He died in the year 1088, June 24, and his body was interred in the Chapter-house at Lewes in Sussex, near that of Gundred, his countess, who had died May 27, 1085. The possessions of which he died seized in different counties amounted to more than two hundred lordships. In 1078 he founded the priory of Lewes, and about 1085 that of Castle Acre in Norfolk. His

benefactions were disbursed also in other directions. (See Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, Vol. I., page xiv.; Dugdale's *Baronage of England*, Vol. I., page 73.)

## XVIII.

**William de Warren**, Second Earl of Surrey, married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh the Great, Count of Vermandois (brother of Philip I., King of France, and son of Henry I. of France and Anne of Russia, who was grand-daughter of Romanus II., Emperor of Constantinople.) William was the equal of his father in military valor, but displayed his enthusiasm in a direction unfavorable to himself at first, by following the fortunes of Robert Court-hose, brother of Henry I., in his attempt upon the crown of England, and for this was dispossessed of his earldom and obliged to retire into Normandy. He was afterwards restored to his dignity, however, through the intercession of Robert himself, and from this time continued loyal to the king. He obtained the favor and confidence of Henry to such a degree that he was intrusted with the command of the rear of the army at the battle of Tenchebray, where Robert was defeated and taken prisoner. He also eminently distinguished himself at the battle of Breunneville, 1119, between Henry I., and Louis IV. of France. William de Warren further aided the benefactions begun by his father. At length, after attending upon King Henry in his last illness at the castle of Lyons, and assisting in conducting his dead body to the abbey of Reading, where it was interred, he himself departed this life the same year,—May 11, 1136—and was buried in the chapter-house of Lewes, at the feet of his father. (See Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, Vol. I., page xiv.; Dugdale's *Baronage of England*, Vol. I., page 74.)

## XIX.

**Adela de Warren** (daughter of William, the second earl), married Henry, Earl of Huntingdon and Prince of Scotland, who died June 12, 1152. He was the son of \*David, King

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\* Two pedigrees of David, King of Scotland, showing lines of descent on both father's and mother's side, are given on page 16:—

of Scotland, and brother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, both of whom were in turn kings of Scotland. He died

## TWO PEDIGREES OF KING DAVID OF SCOTLAND.

### PATERNAL SIDE.

I. MALCOLM I., King of Scotland, succeeded his cousin Constantine III. in 938. He was assassinated in an insurrection.

II. KENNETH III., King of Scotland, ascended the throne in 970. He is said to have been the first monarch who gave Scotland a written code of laws. He was assassinated in 994.

III. MALCOLM II., King of Scotland, began to reign in 1003; he died in 1033, leaving two daughters.

IV. BEATRIX.

V. DUNCAN I., King of Scotland. He was murdered by Macbeth in 1040.

VI. MALCOLM III., King of Scotland, married Margaret, daughter of Edward the Exile.

VII. DAVID, King of Scotland.

### MATERNAL SIDE.

I. Alfred the Great, King of the West Saxons, (son of King Ethelwulf and Osberga.) was born in 848 or 849, and died in 901.

II. Edward the Elder, King of Anglo-Saxons (third son of Alfred the Great and Alswitha), married two or three times, and his last wife was Elgiva. He died in 925.

III. Edmund I., King of Anglo-Saxons, was born about 922. He succeeded his half-brother, Athelstan, in 941, and was assassinated by Liof, an outlaw, in 946.

IV. Edgar, surnamed the Peaceable, Saxon King of England, succeeded his brother Edwy in 959. He married (1) Elfleda, and (2) Elfrida. He died in 975.

V. Ethelred II., the Unready, was born about 968. He succeeded his half-brother, Edward the Martyr, in 978. He married Emma, daughter of the Duke of Normandy, and died about 968.

VI. Edmund II., surnamed Ironside, was born in 989, and was probably murdered in 1016.

VII. Edward, surnamed the Exile, married Agatha, daughter of Emperor Henry II. of Germany.

VIII. Margaret, daughter of Edward, and sister of Edward Atheling, the heir of the Saxon line, married Malcolm III. of Scotland.

IX. David, King of Scotland.



before his father, and was a youth of the fairest hopes, and "one of those princes who dropping away before beginning to govern, have left golden opinions behind them." (See *Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy*, by Ordericus Vitalis, Vol. I., page 205; Dugdale's *Baronage of England*, Vol. I., page 75; Chambers's *Caledonia*, Vol. I., page 614; Burton's *History of Scotland*, Vol. I., page 441.)

## XX.

**Margaret** (daughter of Prince Henry and Adela de Warren) was twice married: first to Conan, called "Le Petit," Earl of Brittany and Richmond, who died Jan. 23, 1171, and was buried at Begar. She next married, before 1175, \* Humphrey de Bohun, the fourth of the name, Earl of Hereford and High Constable of England. He is not mentioned in history as doing anything of importance, and was buried in the chapter-house at Lanthony. (See *Herald and Genealogist*, London, Part XXXIII., page 253; Dugdale's *Baronage of England*, Vol. I., page 180; Clutterbuck's *History of Hertford*, Vol. II., page 9.)

## XXI.

**Henry de Bohun**, Earl of Hereford and High Constable of England, was born in 1176, and had a seat and castle at Pleshey. He married Maud, the only daughter of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Justice of England and Earl of Essex, who became

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\* PEDIGREE OF BOHUN. (From Dugdale's *Baronage of England*, Vol. I., page 179.)—"Humphrey de Bohun, the first of this noble family that settled here in England, being a kinsman to William, Duke of Normandy, came hither with him at his conquest of this Realm; being called Humphrey with the Beard; having that special denomination (as it seems), in regard most of the Normans did totally shave their faces."

II. Humphrey the Great, married Maud, daughter of Edward de Saresbury.

III. Humphrey, was steward to King Henry I., and married Margery, daughter of Milo, Earl of Hereford.

IV. Humphrey, married Margaret, daughter of Henry of Huntington.

at length heir to her brother \* William de Mandeville, the last Earl of Essex of that family, whereby she brought this earldom with the lands of her inheritance to her husband. In 1212 the latter took part in a rebellion against King John, and all his lands were "feifed on by the king," but afterwards restored. He was one of twenty-five peers who determined that the king should abide by the conditions of the "Great Charter" ratified at Runnymede, even under compulsion, and by the king's efforts he was excommunicated by the Pope. He did not return to his allegiance even after the death of King John, but attached himself to Louis of France, was one of the leaders of his army against King Henry III., and at the battle of Lincoln, 1216, was taken prisoner. He died while on a voyage towards the Holy Land, on the first day of June, 1220, and his remains were interred in the chapter-house at Lanthony. His children were: Humphrey, his son and heir; Henry, who died in his youth; Ralph; and one daughter called Margery, who became the wife of Waleran, Earl of Warwick.

After the death of Henry de Bohun, Maud his widow married Roger de Dantsey, but was divorced from him about 1227. She died Aug. 27, 1236. (See Morant's *History of Essex*, Vol. I., page 486; Vol. II., pages 83, 451.)

## XXII.

**Humphrey de Bohun**, Earl of Hereford and High Constable of England, and in right of his mother, Earl of Essex, was distinguished as the *good* Earl of Essex. In 1239 he was one of the godfathers at the font for Edward, eldest son of

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\* NOTE — "Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, who married Beatrix, eldest daughter and co-heir of William de Say, was Justice of England and Earl of Essex, and died the 14th of King John, A. D. 1212. Geoffrey his son succeeded him, and took the surname of Mandeville; but departing this life in 1216 without issue, had for successor his brother William, who died unmarried in 1217, whereupon Maud, his sister and heir, brought this and other noble estates, with the earldom of Essex, in marriage to her husband, Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and High Constable of England, who had a seat and castle at Pleshey." — Morant's *History of Essex*, Vol. II., page 83.



King Henry III. (afterwards Edward I.), there being no less than nine in all, five of the spiritual and four of the temporal Lords. In 1244 joining with the Earl of Clare and other English barons, he advanced against the Welsh then in arms, and experienced a number of fierce encounters. In 1250 he took upon him the cross and went to the Holy Land.

This earl had two wives. The first was Maud, daughter of Ralph de Issodun, Earl of Eu, who was the mother of Alice who married Ralph de Tony. She died on the eve of Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and was buried in the chapter-house at Lanthony. His second wife was Maud de Avensbury who died at Solges in Gascoigne and was there buried; but whose remains were afterwards removed to Lanthony, and with great solemnity interred near the earl her husband. Humphrey de Bohun died upon the 24th of September, 1275, and was buried before the high altar in the Abbey of Lanthony. (See Morant's *History of Essex*, Vol. II., pages 451-2; Dugdale's *Baronage of England*, Vol. I., page 180.)

## XXIII.

**Alice de Bohun** (daughter of Humphrey the Good) married \*Ralph de Tony. He was the son of Roger de Tony, and the seventh in descent from Roger de Toenio, standard-bearer to William the Conqueror. He took part in an expedition under-

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\* PEDIGREE OF TONY. (Dugdale's *Baronage of England*, Vol. I., page 469; Clutterbuck's *History of Hertford*, Vol. I., page 354.)

I. Roger de Toenio, the elder, standard-bearer to William, Duke of Normandy.

II. Ralph de Toenio, the elder.

III. Ralph de Toeni.

IV. Roger de Toeni or Tony, married a daughter of Robert, Earl of Leicester.

V. Roger de Tony, married Constance, daughter of Richard, Viscount Bellomont.

VI. Ralph de Tony.

VII. Roger de Tony.

VIII. Ralph de Tony, married Alice de Bohun.

taken into Gascoigne, and there died, leaving Robert his son and heir. This son died in 1310 without issue; for by an inquisition taken that year it was found "that on the day of his death he was possessed of the manor of Flamsted, and that his sister Alice, late wife of Thomas de Leybourne, aged twenty-five and upwards, was his next heir." (See Clutterbuck's *History of Hertford*, Vol. I., pages 354, 358; Dugdale's *Baronage of England*, Vol. I., page 470.)

## XXIV.

**Alice de Tony** (daughter of Ralph) married:—(1) Thomas de Leybourne. (2) \*Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who was born in 1272. He was the sixth in descent from Walter de Beauchamp, steward to King Henry I. About 1298 he was summoned to march into Scotland with King Edward I., and behaved himself with such credit at the battle of Falkirk, that he had as a reward nearly all the castles and lands of Geoffrey de Mowbray lying in that kingdom, as well as a number of other forfeited estates. In the years 1299, 1303, and 1306 he again saw service in Scotland, also in the first-named year beyond the sea; and in consideration of his many and great services was granted castles, manors, and lordships.

In 1307, King Edward I. then lying on his death-bed at

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\* PEDIGREE OF BEAUCHAMP. (Dugdale's *Baronage of England*, Vol. I., page 225. Clutterbuck's *History of Hertford*, Vol. I., page 358.)

I. Walter de Beauchamp, steward to King Henry I., married Emeline, daughter of Urso de Abitot.

II. William de Beauchamp.

III. William de Beauchamp.

IV. Walter de Beauchamp, governor of Hanley Castle in Worcestershire.

V. William de Beauchamp, married Isabel, daughter of William Maudit.

VI. William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, married Maud, daughter of John Fitz-Geoffrey, and widow of Gerard de Furnival.

VII. Guy de Beauchamp, married Alice de Tony.

Burgh in Cumberland, Guy de Beauchamp with others of the nobility were summoned to him to receive his commands, and were charged to be loyal to his son Edward II., and to ever prevent the return to England of the banished Piers de Gaveston, who had been a corrupter of the youthful prince. Notwithstanding the admonition of the king, and in violation of an oath taken to his father, the first act of Edward II. was to recall Gaveston whom he created Earl of Cornwall, and to the scandal of the whole kingdom appointed regent, during his own absence in France for the purpose of marrying the Princess Isabella. His influence with the king was directed against the nobles, which so exasperated them that a formidable league under Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, drove Gaveston into exile; but returning shortly after, he was pursued by an army raised by powerful barons and commanded by the Earl of Lancaster, and was captured at Scarborough. The Earl of Pembroke, one of their number, softened by the king's distress on account of this misfortune of his favorite, undertook his safe keeping, but was set upon by Earl Guy of Warwick, with an armed band, who took Gaveston to Warwick Castle, "where, consulting with those about him what then to do, they presently determined to cut off his head, and accordingly did so upon a rising ground called Blackston-hill, about a mile northwards from Warwick." This occurred June 19, 1312.

Guy de Beauchamp bestowed benefactions upon the monks of Bordsley, "for the good estate of himself, as also for the souls of his ancestors and successors." He was also the founder of the college of priests at Elmeley in Worcestershire. He departed this life at his castle of Warwick upon the 12th of August, 1315, and was buried in the abbey of Bordsley. "A word now of Alice, the wife of this great Earl. She was the daughter of Ralph de Tony of Flamsted, in Hertfordshire, widow of Thomas de Leybourne, and at length heir to Robert, her brother. In the year following the death of her husband, she had assigned to her in dowry several manors and divers knight's fees in Warwickshire; and the next year following gave a fine of five hundred marks for license to marry with William la Zouch of Ashby, in County Leicester, to whom she

was accordingly married, and died in 18 Edward II." (1325). (See Dugdale's *Baronage of England*, Vol. I., page 229; Clutterbuck's *History of Hertford*, Vol. I., pages 354, 358.)

## XXV.

**Maud de Beauchamp** (daughter of Guy de Beauchamp) married \* Geoffrey de Say, Knight, son of Geoffrey. He was born in 1305; was first summoned to Parliament in 1327, and in 1339 was constituted admiral of the king's fleet. At various times between this and 1348 he served in the wars with France, and in 1350, "in consideration of his good services already performed, and in expectation of the like for the future, he was entertained to serve the king in his wars during his whole life, with twenty men-at-arms and twenty archers, taking for his pay two hundred marks per annum at the receipt of the king's exchequer." In 1356 he again served in France, but upon the 26th of June of that year he died. Maud, his widow, had for dower the manors of Burgham and Berlying, and "in consideration of her good services to Queen Philippa and the Lady Isabell, the king's daughter, obtained in 1369 the grant of an annuity of one hundred marks per annum, to be paid out of the exchequer during her life." (See Clutterbuck's *History of Hertford*, Vol. I., page 358; Dugdale's *Baronage of England*, Vol. I., page 512.)

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\* PEDIGREE OF SAY. (Dugdale's *Baronage of England*, Vol. I., page 510.)

I. William de Say, married Beatrix, daughter of William de Mandeville.

II. Geoffrey de Say, died in 1215.

III. Geoffrey de Say, married Alice, daughter of John de Cheney, and died in Gascoigne in 1230.

IV. William de Say, was in 1260 governor of the castle at Rochester. He died in 1272.

V. William de Say, died in 1297.

VI. Geoffrey de Say, was born in 1260; married Idonea, daughter of William de Leybourne, and died in 1322.

VII. Geoffrey de Say, married Maud de Beauchamp.

## XXVI.

**Idonea de Say** (daughter of Geoffrey de Say) was born about 1330. She married \* Sir John de Clinton, of Maxstoke in Warwickshire, Knight. He was the son of Sir John, and was born in 1323. He served in every Parliament from 1358 until his death, and was also employed in many affairs of trust. In 1356 he took part in the expedition to France under the Black Prince, and from that time till 1383 served in six other expeditions. His death occurred in 1397. (See Dugdale's *Baronage of England*, Vol. I., pages 512, 532; Dugdale's *History of Warwickshire*, Vol. II., page 994.)

## XXVII.

**Margaret Clinton** (daughter of Sir John Clinton of Maxstoke) married Sir Baldwin de Montfort, who was son of Sir John, and grandson of Peter de Montfort of Beldefert in Warwickshire. "All I have seen worth observance of this Sir Baldwin is that he was one of the Commissioners of Array in this Countie in 8. R. 2. (1385), as also that he attended the Duke of Lancaster into Spain in 9. R. 2. (1386), and there died." (See Dugdale's *History of Warwickshire*, Vol. II., page 1009.)

## XXVIII.

**Sir William de Montfort** of Colshill, Warwickshire, Knight, married Margaret, daughter and heir of † Sir John

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\* PEDIGREE OF CLINTON. (From Dugdale's *Baronage of England*, Vol. I., page 528.)

- I. Thomas de Clinton of Colshill.
- II. Thomas de Clinton of Amington.
- III. John de Clinton, married Ida, daughter of William de Odingfells. He died 1315.
- IV. John de Clinton, married Margerie, daughter of Sir William Corbet, of Chadsey in Worcestershire.
- V. John de Clinton, married Idonea de Say.

† PEDIGREE OF PECHE. (From Dugdale's *History of Warwickshire*, Vol. II., page 954.)

- I. Robert Peche, Bishop of Coventry.
- II. Geoffrey Peche, married Petronill, daughter of Robert Walsh.

Peche, of Hampton in Arden. In the time of Henry IV., Sir William was one of the chief esquires retained with the Earl of Warwick, and attended him at the siege of Calais; later he was steward of the household of the same earl. From 1422 until his death he was a commissioner of the peace in Warwickshire; chief of council to the earl; several times sheriff of the county, as also of Leicestershire, and at the head of many departments of public service. He died Dec. 31, 1453. "He bore for his Armes, Argent upon a chief Azure, two flowre de lices Or." (See Dugdale's *History of Warwickshire*, Vol. II., pages 955, 1010.)

## XXIX.

**Robert de Montfort**, younger son of Sir William, possessed the manor of Monkspath in Warwickshire, and of Bescote in Staffordshire, and occupies but a small place in history. (See Dugdale's *History of Warwickshire*, Vol. II., page 1010.)

## XXX.

**Katherine de Montfort** (daughter of Robert) married \* George Booth, Esquire, son and heir of Sir William Booth of

III. Richard Peche, Justice of Assize in Warwickshire in 1229 and 1238.

IV. Sir John Peche, Knight, died in 1338 or 1339.

V. John Peche.

VI. Sir John Peche, Knight, lord of Hampton in Arden; sheriff of Warwickshire and Lancashire. He died in 1377.

VII. Sir John Peche, Knight, born in 1352; died in 1386.

VIII. Margaret Peche, married William de Montfort.

\* PEDIGREE OF BOOTH. (From Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, Vol. I., page 523.)

I. John Booth, of Barton in Lancashire.

II. Sir Robert Booth of Dunham, Knight, married Dowse, daughter of Sir William Venables of Bollin. He was sheriff of Cheshire, and died about 1451.

III. Sir William Booth of Dunham, Knight, married Maud, daughter of John Dutton, Esquire, of Dutton. He died 1476.

IV. George Booth, Esquire, of Dunham, married Katherine de Montfort. He died 1483.



Dunham and Cheshire, "of the antient familie of the Booths of Barton in Lancashire." He undoubtedly led the quiet life of a country gentleman, and died in 1483. (See Dugdale's *History of Warwickshire*, Vol. II., page 1010; Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, Vol. I., page 524.)

## XXXI.

**Sir William Booth**, of Dunham, Knight, married first, Margaret, co-heir of Sir Thomas Ashton, of Ashton under Lyme; second, Ellen, daughter of Sir John Montgomery, of Throwly in Staffordshire. He died Nov. 9, 1519. (See Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, Vol. I., page 524.)

## XXXII.

**Jane Booth** (daughter of Sir William and Ellen) married Hugh Dutton, son and heir of Sir Piers Dutton, of Hatton and Dutton both. Afterwards she married \* Thomas Holford of

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\* PEDIGREE OF HOLFORD. (From Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, Vol. I., page 670.)

I. Roger de Toft, lord of Toft.

II. William Toft married Joan, daughter of Richard de Lostock.

III. Henry Holford, brother and heir to *Roger*, who died 1330, and who "assumed the name of Holford from the place of his residence, as was the manner of those ages, which sir-name his posterity has ever since retained."

IV. John Holford of Holford, married Joan, daughter of Roger Bruyn of Stapleford. He died 1408.

V. William Holford of Holford, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Venables of Kinderton. He died 1459.

VI. Thomas Holford, Esquire, of Holford, married Joan, daughter of Richard Legh, of Westhall in High Legh. He died 1464.

VII. Thomas Holford, Esquire, of Holford, married Maud, daughter of William Buckley, deputy judge of Chester. He died 1473.

VIII. Sir George Holford of Holford, Knight, married Isabel, widow of Lawrence Warren of Pointon in Cheshire, and daughter of Robert Legh, Esquire, of Adlington. He was sheriff of Cheshire.

IX. Sir John Holford of Holford, Knight, married Margery, daughter of Raufe Brereton, of Iscoit in Flintshire, not far from Whitchurch in Shropshire.

X. Thomas Holford of Holford.

Holford, son and heir of Sir John, whose first wife was Margaret, daughter of Thomas Bewsy, in Lancashire, near Warrington. He died Sept. 24, 1569. (See Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, Vol. I., pages 524, 671.)

## XXXIII.

**Dorothy Holford** (daughter of Thomas) married \* John Bruyn, Esq., of Stapleford in Cheshire, who was the son and heir of John. We learn that he "had a pardon under the great seal of England," in 1553, by which we surmise that he was a Protestant and had fallen into the disfavor of the Papists, and was more fortunate in getting out of their clutches than most people of that time. He died on the 14th of May, 1587. (See Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, Vol. I., page 671; Vol. II., page 320.)

## XXXIV.

**John Bruen, Esquire**, of Bruen Stapleford, was born in 1560. He was three times married: first, to Elizabeth, daugh-

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\* PEDIGREE OF BRUEN. (From Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, Vol. II., page 322.)

- I. Robert le Brun appears in 1230.
- II. Robert le Brun, heir of Bruen Stapleford.
- III. Emma, sole daughter and heiress, married Roger le Bruyn, and was living in 1304.
- IV. Robert le Bruyn died before 1354.
- V. Roger le Bruyn married Katherine, daughter of John de Leigh, and died in 1352.
- VI. Nicholas le Bruyn married Elena, daughter of Roger de Praers.
- VII. Roger le Bruyn married, in 1383, Katharine, daughter of Sir John Norreys, knight.
- VIII. Thomas le Bruyn married Alice, daughter of Thomas Greenway.
- IX. James Bruyn married a daughter of John Dedwode of Chester.
- X. James Bruyn married Anne, daughter of Geoffrey Starkie.
- XI. John Bruyn, born 1510, married (1) Anne Done; (2) Dorothy Holford.



ter of Henry Hardware, Esquire, of Chester, and widow of John Cowper, alderman of Chester, who was buried at Tarvin Jan. 18, 1596; second, to Anne, daughter of John Fox; and his third wife was Margaret, whose family name is unknown, by whom he had one daughter, Mary, and a son, who died young. "He was one of the few individuals whose private virtues alone, in the rank of a country gentleman, have obtained a place in the \* annals of biography. His tenets were those of the Calvinistic Puritans, but his goodness of heart would have reflected credit on any rank or any religion." He died the 18th of January, 1625. (See Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, Vol. II., pages 320-322.)

## XXXV.

+ **Mary Bruen** (daughter of John) was baptized June 14, 1622. She came to America with her half-brother, Obadiah Bruen, and married in Pequot (New London) John Baldwin, Sr., of Milford, Conn., as his second wife. This John came to Connecticut with the other Milford Baldwins among the New Haven company, joined the church March 19, 1648, and died at Milford in June, 1681. Mary Bruen died Sept. 2, 1670. (See *New England Genealogical and Historical Register*, Vol. XXVII., page 151; *Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, Vol. I., page 281; *History of New London, Conn.*, by Miss E. M. Caulkins, page 155; *Baldwin Genealogy*, by Hon. Charles C. Baldwin, M. A., pages 299, 840-3.)

## XXXVI.

**Abigail Baldwin** (daughter of John) was born Nov. 16,

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\* *The Very Singular Life of John Bruen, Esquire, of Bruen Stapleford, Cheshire*: exhibiting a variety of memorable and exemplary circumstances, which may be of great utility to all persons, but principally intended as a precedent of piety and charity for the inhabitants of the County of Chester. By the Rev. William Hinde, fellow of Queens College, Oxford, and preacher of God's Word at Bunbury, in the aforesaid county. Originally published in 1641 by the author's son, Samuel Hinde; revised, corrected, and republished by William Coddington of Chester, 1799. (Reprinted a second time in New York in 1857.)

1658. She married Samuel Baldwin, son of Nathaniel, one of the first settlers of Milford. He was born in 1655, and died Jan. 12, 1696. In 1675, by a vote of the town of Guilford, he was invited to that place "to work upon his trade of smithing upon trial." The trade was then in high repute. He continued to reside in Guilford until his death, and accumulated a handsome property. His widow, Abigail, became the second wife of John Wadhams of Wethersfield, Conn. (See *Baldwin Genealogy*, page 411.)

## XXXVII.

**Abigail Baldwin** (daughter of Samuel) was born Dec. 14, 1678. She married, June 24, 1697, Joseph Starr, son of Comfort Starr of Middletown, Conn., and born Sept. 23, 1676. They resided in Middletown, where he carried on the business of a tailor. He was chosen tax collector in 1705, and constable in 1711 and 1712, and died July 13, 1758. She died Aug. 24, 1745. (See *Baldwin Genealogy*, page 411; *Starr Genealogy*, page 135.)

## XXXVIII.

**Joseph Starr, Jr.**, was born Sept. 6, 1698. Like his father, he was a tailor, and resided in Middletown. He was constable in 1728, and grand juror in 1745. He married, Feb. 17, 1719-20, Sarah Southmayd, daughter of Giles Southmayd of Middletown. She died June 5, 1740, aged 39. He married (2), Feb. 25, 1741-2, Priscilla Roper, who died May 15, 1796, aged 76. He died March 23, 1781. They are buried in the ancient burying-ground on the bank of the Connecticut River. (See *Starr Genealogy*, page 135.)

## XXXIX.

**Rebecca Starr** (daughter of Joseph, Jr.) was born in Middletown, June 8, 1733. She married (1), July 27, 1753, Thomas Tyler. He died Nov. 7, 1754. She married (2), Sept. 23, 1756, Dr. Johan Rohde, a native of Prussia, and a practicing physician in New Haven, Conn. He was born December, 1723, and died Jan. 30, 1774. She married (3), Sept. 12, 1775, Dr. Daniel Bontecou, who was born in New Haven Sept. 9, 1739;

he graduated from Yale College in 1757, studied medicine in France; served for a time as surgeon in the French army; then returned to New Haven, and after several years spent in the practice of his profession, died Aug. 20, 1778. She married (4), Dec. 23, 1787, Captain Ephraim Pease of Enfield, Conn., removed to that place, and died April 6, 1802. (See *Starr Genealogy*, page 136; *Bontecou Genealogy*, page 44.)

## XL.

**Daniel Bontecou** (son of Dr. Daniel) was born in New Haven, April 20, 1779. He removed with his mother to Enfield, and married there, March 16, 1798, Sybil Potter, daughter of Rev. Elam and Sybil (Pease) Potter. She died May 5, 1810. He married (2), Nov. 13, 1816, Harriet Bliss, daughter of Hon. Moses and Abigail (Metcalf) Bliss, of Springfield, Mass. She was born March 23, 1782, and died Nov. 10, 1853. He was a merchant in Springfield, and died there Nov. 24, 1857. (See *Bontecou Genealogy*, page 57.)

X 41

Catharine Rhode Bontecou

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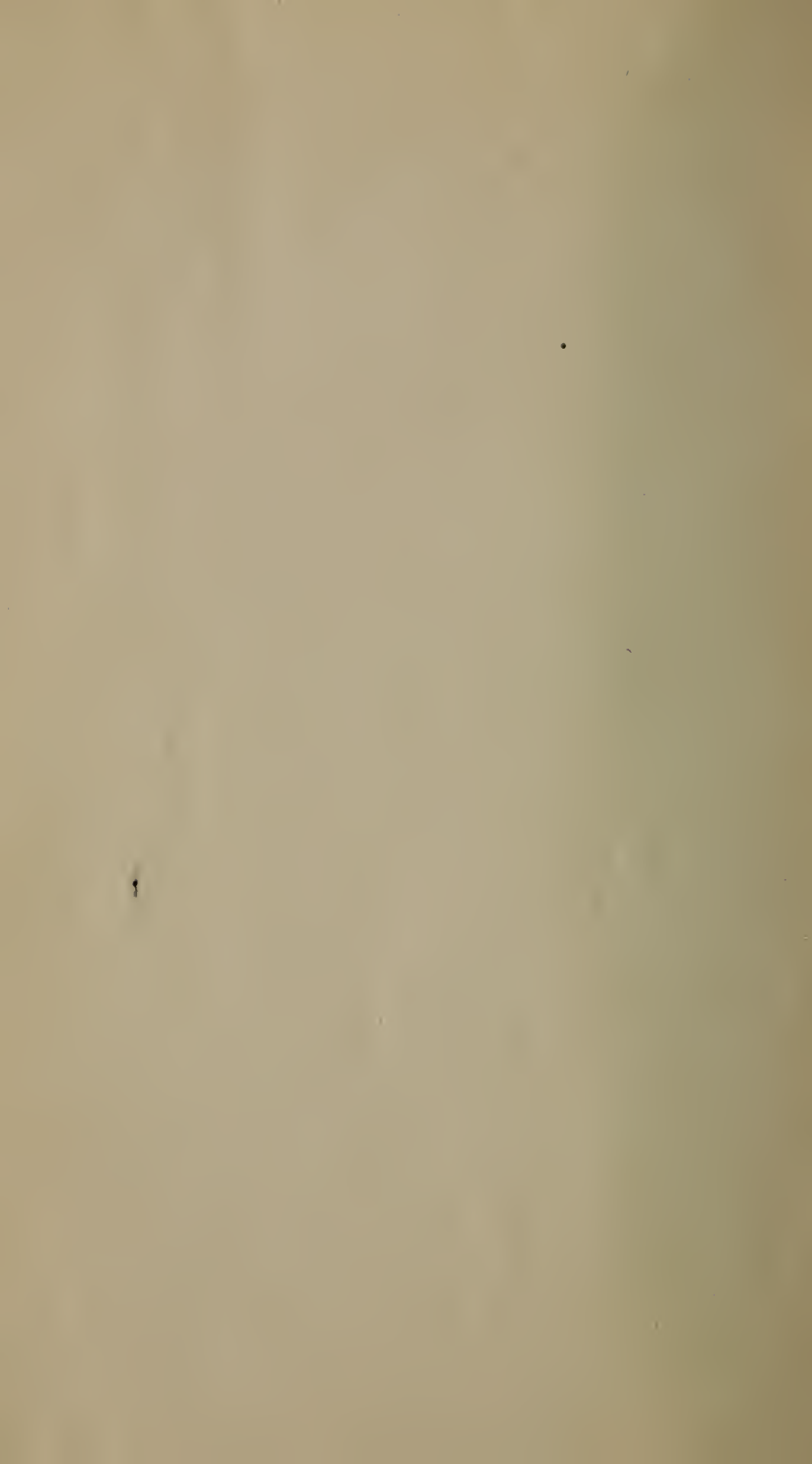
Elysebeth Lathrop Munn

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Robert O. Munn





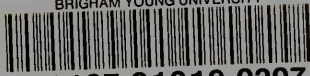








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